

## EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

### Twenty Thousand Boomers Invade the Cherokee Outlet.

### THE CHARGE WAS IRRESISTIBLE.

The Mississippi Receding—Effect of the European Strike—Railroad Rates Demoralized.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

### CHEROKEE OUTLET INVAD.

Twenty Thousand Boomers Rush Across the Border.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 14th.—"On to the strip." That was the signal for the invasion of the Cherokee outlet by the anxious boomers who have been gathered on the border of the strip for several days. It was at midnight that the invasion began, and when the sun rose over the promised land the invasion fairly began.

All day long the invasion covered prairie schooners drew into the coveted land. To-night it is estimated that from the different points of entry fully 20,000 people have passed the border, and half of that number have staked claims. The strip was invaded for a month past, in fact, ever since President Harrison issued his proclamation ordering the cattle men to vacate the outlet, boomers have been gathering on the frontier. There were all sorts of people, and they came in all sorts of ways. Some, who could not afford the luxury even of a wagon, tramped to the border beside their horses, laden with household goods and children.

At all the principal points of assembly "Boomer" associations of various kinds have been formed. It has been the general belief among the leaders that President Harrison would not insist upon their removal when once established upon the strip. Yesterday afternoon all was quiet among the boomers. Six hours later, a sense of excitement was felt among the boomers, which was accompanied by the invasion of Oklahoma a year ago. News had been received from Washington that the Oklahoma bill had passed the House. The news spread quickly, and by 11 o'clock many boomers were making hurried preparation to move at once over the border. The sun was just rising when the first team started. The invasion came with a rush. No one expected it; not even the settlers themselves.

The tens of the strip, the Cherokee Live-stock Association, its agents, were taken entirely unawares. The Cherokee Indian police force, too, was insignificant to oppose the invaders. The Government, it is known, had taken no precautions to arrest a possible movement of the settlers, and it was not until early morning that the military appeared upon the strip. Captain Burbank, in command of a small force of troops at Oklahoma City, marched into the strip late last night to stay the progress of the boomers. As far as is known, the force had no effect in retarding their movements or of their entering the strip.

The cattle grazing there looked upon the unusual scene with alarm, a stampede ensuing which the cowboys in charge were unable to either check or control. The cattle fled five or six miles before they were met by the boomers. The invasion came with a rush. Between these two fires they were driven east and west.

Arriving on the strip the settlers staked their claims. It is thought that more than 500 boomers started from there. Just as the wagons were ready to move a big prairie fire was discovered raging in the Outlet. It is thought that it may have been set by the cattle people to drive back the boomers. So anxious, however, were the boomers that not even a fire could stop them, and they proceeded, avoiding it by making a detour.

Five hundred or more went in from Caldwell, while Guthrie, which a year ago was an objective point for the boomers, sent out Oklahoma was to-day the starting place for 800 boomers bound for the strip. Hunnewell, Kansas, reports that from 800 to 1,000 moved from there.

### THE MISSISSIPPI FRESHET.

Matters Took on a Better Aspect Last Night.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14th.—The condition of affairs on the river front this evening is much more satisfactory than at the still true restoration of the levee. The city authorities, aided by the railroad, strengthened the weak points in the levee, and constructed temporary levees with bags filled with cotton. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee.

Governor Nichols issued a proclamation, requesting all steamers to keep as near midstream as possible, and run as slow as circumstances would permit. The water is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee.

FIFTEEN MILES WIDE. CAIRO (Ill.), March 14th.—The width of the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Ohio is now about fifteen miles. The river is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee.

SITUATION AT MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS (Tenn.), March 14th.—To-night the river is about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee.

CHICAGO, March 14th.—The levee at Chicago is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee. The levee is now about 100 feet high, and the water is about 10 feet below the top of the levee.

THE CROWN CASE. CHICAGO, March 14th.—Judge McConnell to-night signed a bill of exceptions in the Crown case. The document will be taken to the Supreme Court in Ottawa, where lawyer Farwell will apply for a supersedeas for Conklin. But as yet no bill of exceptions has been filed.

SATTELLI HEARD. ROCHESTER (N. H.), March 14th.—The preliminary hearing of Isaac Sattelli, charged with the murder of his brother Hiram, closed to-day. Isaac was held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EWING'S CASE. NEW YORK, March 14th.—The New York Baseball Club's application for an injunction against Ewing came up in the United States Court this morning, but the decision was reserved.

OFFICER SHOEMAKER'S MURDER. DETROIT, March 14th.—"Buck" Murry, who was arrested at Cleveland, has been identified as the murderer of officer Shoemaker. A warrant for the murderer has been issued.

ROCHESTER ARRESTED. NEW YORK, March 14th.—Frank Dissendorfer, an Alderman of Lancaster, Pa., was arrested in Brooklyn this afternoon on a charge of the embezzlement of \$99,000.

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEAL. DETROIT, March 14th.—The Brush Electric Light Company has absorbed the Thomson-Houston Company.

## WASHINGTON CULLINGS.

### The Race Problem Brought Up in the Senate.

### GEN. FREMONT'S RETIREMENT.

Enalizing a Dead Statesman—Vigorous Discussion Over a Pension Bill.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

### AN EXTINGUISHER.

Speaker Reed is Presented with a Testimonial from Maine.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—Speaker Reed has been presented by the Young Men's Republican Club of Portland, Me., with a solid silver candle extinguisher, in the shape of a cone of gigantic size. It is four and one-half or five inches high as it stands on the Speaker's table. The surface of the cone is elegantly engraved with an historical picture representing the victory of the Speaker over obstruction, and with appropriate inscriptions. In the picture an aged dame, representing the Democratic party, is industriously blowing with a bellows, labeled "Springer Monthly," a fire fed by fagots labeled "Obstruction of Public Business," and "Fill-buster." Just as the old lady gets the fire a conical extinguisher labeled "Common Sense." On the other side of the cone, opposite this engraving, is the inscription, "Presented to Speaker Reed by the Young Men's Republican Club of Portland, Maine."

POSTAL TELEGRAPH. A Proposition in Accordance with Wamaker's Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—A new proposition in connection with the proposed postal telegraph was made to the House Committee to-day by J. M. Seymour, of the New York Stock Exchange, who stated that the bill, as it stands, is not a capital bill, but a bill to build lines and maintain a postal telegraph system under Government supervision, in accordance with the provisions of the Postmaster-General's bill, and to operate on a uniform twenty-five-cent rate.

The company proposed to use the Patent Multiplex Telegraph system, build and maintain the lines, and furnish the operators, power, and stationery, and to have the right to build over all the postal roads. They ask exemption from Federal and State taxation. In cities where Post offices are crowded, the syndicate will furnish its own offices. It would make a contract with the Government for fifteen years with the privilege of renewal, unless the Government should desire to lease the lines at that time, at the value appraised by experts.

The syndicate expects to be allowed to do private business outside of the Government work. To maintain the lines under the Patent system will cost 75 per cent. less than the present system. It is proposed to lease the lines to newspapers at nominal rates, and reduce the press rates 33 per cent. To establish a system under the provision of the Postmaster-General's bill, cost, Seymour thought, about \$7,000,000. A complete system, covering the country, would cost \$25,000,000.

### UNION PACIFIC GRANTS.

Secretary Noble Says He Has Not Completed His Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—In response to the Senate resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a report as to the cause of withholding patents for land within the limits of the Union Pacific grant which are free from claims and not reserved at the date of the definite location of the company's road, Secretary Noble says he is still considering the question as to these lands as to whether they are free from all claims and not reserved, and other questions of law and fact in connection with the grant. He says that the questions are of more than ordinary importance, and he has not yet been able to complete the inquiry.

### Tariff on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The Republican members of the House Illinois delegation held a conference to-day, there being but two absentees, and they discussed the tariff question, so far as it relates to the duty on sugar. The conference was an earnest and harmonious one, and upon motion of Payson, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the judgment Republican members of the Illinois delegation in Congress, that in view of the fact that the present tariff, sugar below 16 pounds is admitted free of duty.

Urgent Deficiencies. WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The Senate committee has added to the following list of urgent deficiencies, a bill for the relief of the Union Pacific Railroad, which has been passed by the House.

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## CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

### Australian Murphy Wins a Very Unsatisfactory Fight.

### FRESNO VINEYARDS IN DEMAND.

Smuggler Holt Dies, and the Inspector Who Killed Him Will Be Arrested—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

### FRUIT GROWERS.

The State Convention Completes its Labors at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, March 14th.—The State Fruit Growers' Convention adjourned to-night, after a four days' session in this city. It was presided over by President Cooper, who was instructed by resolution to appoint a committee of three to memorialize for an appropriation to send an entomologist to Australia and adjacent islands for parasitic insects.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Aiken, Rice and Towne. The President also suggested that it would be well to secure an appropriation from the next State Legislature for this purpose.

Professor Newton B. Pierce, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on the mysterious vine disease. He said it more nearly resembled the mildew of Europe than anything else. He said the Government was trying inoculation and grafting experiments, but as yet no remedy was known.

It was voted to place the facts of the disease before Congress, requesting that body to take some suitable action.

Commissioner Ketcher of this county, read an essay on "Tariff on Fruit." He said California had more to fear from Mexican products than any other, and that land in Mexico was only 25 and 50 cents per acre; that the duty on oranges is but 25 cents a box, and that Mexico could place that fruit in San Francisco at 50 cents a box and realize a profit. He strongly advocated an increase in the tariff.

The respective claims of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and Marysville for the next meeting-place were eloquently advocated by citizens of those towns. A ballot was taken, but before placing the question to the vote the invitation of Santa Cruz was accepted. At 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.

### MURPHY THE WINNER.

An Unsatisfactory Fight at the Occidental Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14th.—Billy Murphy, the Australian, and Tommy Warren fought with small gloves for a purse of \$500 at the Occidental Athletic Club to-night, the winner to take all and the championship of the world in the feather weight class.

Murphy bet Warren \$250 he would put him out at the end of the fourth round, which bet Warren promptly accepted. Murphy was not in first-class form to-night, while Warren, who declared if he could not knock the Australian out, he would not be "done" himself, had trained carefully, and was in the finest of condition.

The betting was about 100 to 70 in favor of Murphy.

Warren weighed 117 pounds, while Murphy weighed 160.

James Neenan was chosen referee. The going struck time at 9:55. Murphy was the first to lead, but fell short and was countered on the neck. A moment later Murphy swung his right arm, nearly bringing him to the floor. Warren was careful from this, keeping close to avoid a swing.

The round was won by Murphy, who again, and caught Tommy heavily on the jaw, bringing him to the ropes. Warren, who was a referee, managed to keep Murphy off, at the same time scoring many straight ones on the Australian's jaw.

Round three—Murphy made a terrible swing that Warren's head, but it passed over his shoulder. Warren kept poking away at Murphy's mouth, scoring three to one.

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## IN FOREIGN LANDS.

### The French Cabinet Steps Down and Out of Office.

### THE TURKISH TREATY THE CAUSE.

England Points at San Francisco's Unemployment and Moralities—The Benwell Murder.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

### FRENCH CRISIS.

The Cabinet Resigns Because of the Senate's Action.

PARIS, March 14th.—The adverse action of the Senate yesterday on Prime Minister Tirard's demand for the adoption of the order of the day when the matter of a commercial treaty with Turkey was brought up, has caused the downfall of the entire Ministry. An interpellation had been submitted during yesterday's sitting regarding the treaty, and in response to this Tirard moved the adoption of the order of the day.

The Senate, by a majority of seventy-eight, refused to adopt the motion. Tirard then tendered his resignation to the President, but the latter persuaded him to remain in office until after Easter.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which Tirard reconsidered his resignation, which Tirard reconsidered his resignation, which Tirard reconsidered his resignation.

DEMPSEY'S SPECIAL TRAIN. TACOMA (Wash.), March 14th.—Jack Dempsey, who is on his way to Tacoma and Seattle, passed through here this morning from Seattle to Portland on a special train. Dempsey missed the regular train, and as he has important engagements at San Francisco, was forced to charter a special.

### MURDER OF BENWELL.

Burchell Tells About His Experience as a "Pupil Farmer."

WOODSTOCK (Ont.), March 14th.—Burchell was induced last night to make a statement concerning the purpose of his coming to Canada, but could not be persuaded to say anything that would throw light on Benwell's murder, or his own movements on that fatal day. He said he came to Canada as a "pupil farmer."

The firm of Ford, Rathbone & Co., of England, took 470 from him and promised him a first-class place on a fine Canadian farm. At Woodstock he met the farming agent, one McDonald, who sent him out to a farm near Woodstock. Burchell could not stand it, however, and his own movements came back to Woodstock. Pickhill is also a "pupil" sent out by the same firm. Burchell's defense will be that the prisoner could not possibly have known the distance from Princeton Station to the place where the body was found, committed the murder, out on the names from the clothing and got back to the station between 11 and 5 o'clock.

### ENGLAND'S DIAGNOSIS.

Dakota's and California's Destitution Pointed At.

LONDON, March 14th.—The Evening Post, in allusion to the destitution in parts of Dakota and the crop failure in California, says that the destitution in California is the worst since the famine in Ireland, and that the destitution in California is the worst since the famine in Ireland.

There are three grand divisions of the world, says the Evening Post, "Australia," the Post adds, "is going through the same experience."

### Siberian Cruelties.

BERLIN, March 14th.—Dispatches from Tomsk, the central Siberian depot for prisoners, say that the crop failure in California is the worst since the famine in Ireland, and that the destitution in California is the worst since the famine in Ireland.

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### England's Statesmen.

LONDON, March 14th.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury gave notice of a motion approving the report of the Parnell Commission, and thanking the Judges for their just and impartial conduct.

In the common law, the Parnell Commission refused to reply to questions regarding the Behring Sea negotiations until he should be able to give information without detriment to the nation's interests. The Parnell Commission refused to reply to questions regarding the Behring Sea negotiations until he should be able to give information without detriment to the nation's interests.

### News from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 14th.—The Official Gazette publishes some correspondence with the United States Government about the Apaches in which Mexico proposes to have the United States pay for the cost of the Apaches being liberated near the frontier, and Secretary Blaine promises to study the question.

The statement of Louis Huller that Germany would lend \$20,000 to pay for the cost of the Apaches being liberated near the frontier, and Secretary Blaine promises to study the question.

### Gover Successul.

STOCKHOLM, March 14th.—The election at Stockholm to-day of the members of the Commons by the resignation of Latham Bright, came off to-day. G. Leveson Gower, Liberal, defeated W. Shepard Allen, Liberal Unionist, by 1,231 majority.

### Clerical Support Needed.

BERLIN, March 14th.—It is stated that Bismarck has asked Windthorst, the clerical leader, to give his support to the starting financial and military proposals which the Government will soon lay before the Reichstag.

### Confidence in Tiza.

VIENNA, March 14th.—The Official Gazette publishes the Emperor's autograph letter accepting the resignation of Tiza. The Emperor conveys to the retiring Minister his expression of highest esteem and confidence.

### Bombarded by the French.

PARIS, March 14th.—The French gunboat Emerald bombarded Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, and Kalary. The Dahomeans were panic-stricken by the attacks.

### Stanley's Return.

LONDON, March 14th.—Stanley will arrive April 25th. He lectures at Albert Hall May 6th. Eden has accepted an invitation to visit him.

### A Defaulter.

LONDON, March 14th.—Herr Vetter, Bank Treasurer of Bremen, has been arrested for embezzling \$175,000 of the funds of the bank.

### Another Strike.

LONDON, March 14th.—Twenty thousand engineers in northeastern England have organized a strike for shorter hours.

### Disasters Flood in Australia.

LONDON, March 14th.—A bush fire in Australia, is flooded. Damage, \$1,500,000.

### Bears and Wolves have become such a nuisance this winter in the Department of Orel, in Russia, that the military have been asked to turn in and help hunt them. They have invaded the farms almost nightly and carried off cattle from the farms.

### Richard Dawes, Second Baron of the Exchequer, Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, is dead.

## ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

### A Frankford man is training his hens to lay their eggs in the kitchen, where he has placed a cradle for their accommodation. This saves the labor of hunting the eggs.

### St. Valentine's Day is rapidly vanishing from the popular regard. In New York city the mails showed no increase in the volume of this year, and the valentine dealers admit that their business is gone.

### One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between the Ural and Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 116 meters the ground was still frozen.

### For some years past several gentlemen of Chester county, Penn., have been stocking the streams with trout, bass and other fish. At least 200 streams have had trout placed in them. Last year probably 20,000 trout fry were brought into the county and distributed.

### The handiness of a hairpin in the hands of a woman has long been no secret or mystery. From buttoning a boot to mending an umbrella it is useful in almost any emergency, but a New York woman has clapped the climax by utilizing the ever-ready hairpin for stopping a policeman's present harpin for stopping a policeman's present harpin for stopping a policeman's present harpin.

### A second consignment of nine tons of mummified cats from the great Egyptian cat cemetery has been sold at auction at Liverpool. The bulk of it brought \$5 17s 6d per ton, but some single pieces went for fancy prices, such as 40s for a head, and 5s 6d for a perfect body without the head.

### Train at Tacoma.

TACOMA (Wash.), March 14th.—George Francis Train arrived here this afternoon and was received by an immense throng of citizens, headed by the Mayor. A heavy rain was falling, which interfered with the







## ADVANCE OF EDUCATION.

SPEECH OF HON. LELAND STANFORD  
IN THE U. S. SENATE.The Blair Bill Proceeds Upon the Right  
Principle—Advantage of Education—The Race Difficulty.

The United States Senate, Tuesday, February 25, 1890, having under consideration the bill, Senate 185, "to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools," Mr. Stanford said:

Mr. President: The bill under consideration has for its object the lessening of ignorance in all parts of the country in proportion to the illiteracy of all parts.

It seems to me to proceed upon the right principle and in recognition of the importance of education to insure the prosperity of the country and the happiness of its citizens.

I assume the constitutionality of the bill. That question has been thoroughly argued here, and it is not necessary that I should discuss it; besides, I desire to speak in general terms of the importance of education, and of this bill as a means to secure that end. The constitutionality of the bill being accepted, the important fact to be considered is, is it necessary that legislation be necessary? The illiteracy is also conceded, as also the fact that some of the States have not been able to meet the question. Therefore Federal aid becomes necessary.

THE ADVANTAGE OF EDUCATION.

The great difference between the man and the beast lies in intelligence, and intelligence is the boundary between barbarism and high civilization.

In my opinion our Government can have no higher object than to secure to the people a high degree of intelligence, thereby assisting them to the attainment of the possibilities of humanity. These possibilities and the beneficence of the Creator to man on earth are one and the same, for it is obvious that there could be no beneficence in the unattainable. Had we been given reasonable ways without the means of gratifying them the Creator's beneficence would be a failure.

But, when we look around at the sources of supplies for our wants, whether physical or intellectual, we find them inexhaustibly supplied in the soil, waters, forests, mines and quarries. The raw material is everywhere, and we reach for it only by the intelligent application of labor and the control of the forces of nature. How this labor is to be applied and this control obtained is what education will teach.

There is a beneficence displayed in the very fact that it requires an effort, physical and intellectual, to supply our wants. Without the necessity of such continual efforts humanity would soon sink into indolence. How to add to the scope of these intellectual efforts, and to the power of these physical ones, will be taught by education.

When we contemplate the progress that has been made in the arts and sciences, the improvement in machinery and the advance in the application of labor and the control of unreasoned forces within the last century, we have no reason to despair of the ultimate realization of the Creator's intentions for man. Indeed, this realization may be a great deal closer at hand than the most sanguine among us now anticipate.

In our country to-day physical wants of the provident and industrious can be met without the unreasoned accidents of life being satisfied. These wants are sufficient food, raiment and shelter. In the rest of the world the man is nearly on a par with the most wealthy. The great and increasing demand for labor is not for supply of actual physical wants but for those which may be called intellectual, and these are as boundless as man's capacity to conceive. Therefore, whatever may be our progress in arts, sciences, etc., there being no limit to our intellectual wants, neither can there be a limit to the demand for labor. Education should teach all to understand that the beneficence of God is to conceive, and the wealth of one man in no manner implies the poverty of another, and that as the sources of wealth are inexhaustible none should want for the necessities of life, and but few for the comforts and elegancies.

To illustrate: In my own State the census of 1880 showed a little less than 50,000 men, women and children engaged in agricultural pursuits; that means about 16,000 adult males. This number raised food enough for nearly 1,000,000 of people in California. This number raised food enough for nearly 1,000,000 of people in California. This number raised food enough for nearly 1,000,000 of people in California.

When education is universal, the question of race distinction will be obliterated, justice will prevail, and people of color will live beside one another in all parts of our country with mutual respect, according to their merits.

THE RACE DIFFICULTY.

I consider that this bill is in the direction that will ultimately lead to a settlement of the question of race difficulty which is so pregnant and pressing in certain sections of our country. Education—white, black, red—and when all are educated the race difficulty will need no settlement; it will no longer exist.

The education of the masses will have an enormous influence towards demonstrating the beneficent effects of the power of production, and the result will be an increase in the respect for labor and a higher and more general conception of its dignity. From this will spring a more general desire to engage in some calling that will tend not only to the advantage of the individual, but also of the community.

Through education this idea can be so broadly disseminated that the time will come when every man will understand that it is his duty in some manner to contribute to his own support and the non-producing man lives at the expense of some other. This precludes any right in the idle and improvident to demand from the savings of the provident and industrious. What the latter may give in charity must always be a matter for the individual to determine, as his humanitarianism and conscience may dictate; as also whether he should find employment to another. Were it otherwise, the idle and improvident would have a lien upon the industrious and provident.

The discipline which education instills into the mind is of assistance in all branches of labor, whether mental or purely manual.

EDUCATION USEFUL TO ALL.

I cannot, in my experience, recall a single instance in which education was otherwise than useful to the individual, no matter how advanced the education or how humble the work to be performed by the individual.

Perhaps one of the most important results to be accomplished by the aid of education is the elevation of women. I think it was Lord Kames who said, in his "Elements of Criticism," that in the first seven years of our life we acquire a greater number of ideas than ever after. Another celebrated philosopher has said that the education a child received in the first five years of its life is of more importance than all after education. It has more influence in forming the child's character.

All thoughtful minds have been more or less impressed by the advantages of the kindergarten system of education for young children. The intelligent mother is always a real kindergarten teacher, and if it

## IS TRUE, AS LORD KAMES AND OTHERS HAVE

said, about the influence upon the child's mind, then how important is it that the mother should be an intelligent educator.

THE ELEVATION OF WOMAN.

It is intended that this bill shall benefit both sexes alike, and I hope that under its provisions women will be educated in the different callings of life suitable to their sex.

The limit of benefits obtainable through the intelligent application of labor in the control of forces is beyond our present comprehension, but we shall some day approach much nearer than we are to the true, natural and unknown power of the infinite intelligence. I say it with all reverence. This intelligence will supply every want through means and laws of harmony, and not in any manner by the use of miraculous interventions.

History and experience tell us that in all times the most prosperous people have been the most intelligent of their epoch. Great Britain, with a limited area of territory as compared with some great nations, is owing to her use of machinery for production, commercially the first nation in Europe, and yet, with all her multiplied production, the laborers' and mechanics' wages are higher in Great Britain than in any other country in Europe, and food is as cheap. One day's labor of the artisan in Manchester will pay the transportation from America of all the food he can consume in a year.

Whatever distress there may be in this country is caused by the improvidence of the people. And yet, these prosperous people are largely the descendants of those of whom Julius Caesar wrote back, in substance, to Rome, that they were so low down in the scale of humanity that it was almost impossible to think of civilizing them.

Contrast the condition of the people of Europe of two centuries, or even one century ago, with what the condition of the people is now. One century ago they were not as well informed or as comfortable as the average people of the most illiterate portions of our country to-day. In spite of all the disadvantages of slavery, how superior was the condition of the slaves in our country, even before the war, to that of their brethren remaining in Africa; and this is because they were in contact with an intelligent and civilized people.

The power of production through labor-aiding machinery, and improved means of transportation, make of the civilized world one great neighborhood, and make it possible for all to enjoy the fruits of this increased power. We have nothing in the past by which we can measure the possibilities that may spring from this acquaintance with one another, exchange of ideas, and consequent increased intelligence. The world is rapidly becoming cosmopolitan, and cosmopolitanism only becomes possible through contiguity and exchange of ideas. With the civilizing influence of approximation of intelligence the better elements of humanity are developed.

Education grows morality and a religion in harmony with the sublime, all-wise, always beneficent Creator. The result will be to make humanity better, wiser and happier.

It is through education that the possibilities of the Creator to man are realized. Education is the panacea for all our difficulties, religious, political and industrial. Therefore, I am in favor of the passage of this bill.

THE BABY'S WRITING.

The baby's writing—oh, who shall say these pencil marks in their tangled skein which the baby made in his aimless play? We were not put there for some human gain?

The baby's writing—a funny scribble. This is just a purposeless mark of life. Yet out of the maze, sweet voices call. And straight ahead of a pure love shines.

The baby's writing—it calls to mind. The child that is or the child that is not. Now gone the way of all human kind, drawn in accordance with nature's laws.

A small half blooms on the mother's face. And a lump creeps into the tender throat. As she finds in those lines all void of grace. And a memory of what her baby wrote.

The baby's writing—how like is this. To the mark of the dead dying man? Yet between them lies all grief and bliss. That are crowded into a life's brief span.

—Columbus Dimplich.

CONSUMPTION.

Rules to be Observed for the Prevention of the Spread of the Disease.

(From the Medical Classics.)

Pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) is directly communicated from one person to another. The germ of the disease is in the expectoration of persons afflicted with it. The following extract from the report of the Health Department of New York city explains the means by which the disease may be transmitted:

Tuberculosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by breathing air in which living germs are suspended as dust. The material which is coughed up, sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption, contains these germs often in enormous numbers.

This material, when expectorated, frequently lodges in places where it dries, as on the street, floors, carpets, handkerchiefs, etc. After drying in one way or another, it is very apt to become pulverized and float in the air as dust.

By observing the following rules the danger of catching the disease will be reduced to a minimum:

1. Do not permit persons suspected to have consumption to spit on the street, and the expectoration of persons suspected to have consumption should be caught in earthen or glass dishes containing the following solution: Corrosive sublimate 1 part; 1,000 sleep.

2. Do not sleep in a room occupied by a person suspected of having consumption. The living rooms of a consumptive patient should have as little furniture as practicable. Hangings should be especially avoided. The use of carpets, rugs, etc., should always be avoided.

3. Do not fail to wash thoroughly the eating utensils of a person suspected of having consumption as soon after eating as possible, using boiling water for the purpose.

4. Do not mingle the unwashed clothing of consumptive patients with similar clothing of other persons.

5. Do not fail to catch the bowel discharges of consumptive patients with diarrhea. In a vessel containing corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 1,000 parts.

6. Do not fail to consult the family physician regarding the social relations of persons suffering from suspected consumption.

7. Do not permit mothers suspected of having consumption to nurse their offspring.

8. Household pets (animals or birds) are quite susceptible to tuberculosis; therefore, do not expose them to persons afflicted with consumption; also do not keep birds, but destroy at once, all household pets suspected of having consumption, otherwise they may give it to human beings.

9. Do not fail to thoroughly cleanse the floors, walls and ceilings of the living and sleeping rooms of persons suffering from consumption at least once in two weeks.

A Congo native who has been taught to read and write, has just sent a letter, his first, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is as follows: "Great and Good Chief of the Tribe of Christ, greeting: The humblest of your servants kisses the hem of your garment, and begs you to send to his fellow servants more Gospel and less rum. In the bonds of Christ, Ugalla." It seems to us that the letter his the nail pretty effectively on the head.

SO SIMPLE yet always efficacious in all bilious disorders is Simmons' Liver Regulator.

## THREE TYPES OF WOMEN.

MARTYRS WHO BELONG TO THIS NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Fashionable Hearts That Are Warm—Brave and Uncomplaining—Womankind.

Often has it been said that the age of miracles is past, and that there are no martyrs in the nineteenth century. Perhaps there are no miracles, because we look at things in a practical way, and are less superstitious and ignorant than formerly, and know that, however extraordinary effects may be, they always result from natural causes. But there are now, and will be martyrs as long as the world lasts, says Miss Palfrey, in the New York Star. The sweeping away of ignorance and superstition will not do away with martyrdom.

And who are the martyrs? They do not make the air resound with their cries, nor do they tell their friends confidentially the story of their woes. A martyr suffers silently. There is little opportunity to-day for heroism. We need not, at least in this country, a Joan of Arc, a Charlotte Corday or an Ellen Douglas. But we need just such women as American women are—brave, strong, true, warm-hearted, sympathetic and Christian.

Also that some of them are martyrs. I saw a woman the other day who was brought up in luxury, married to the man she loved and who expected to inherit a large property. The money was diverted into other channels, the husband proved a good-for-nothing man, the young wife, her pride wounded, her health failing, was obliged to return with her three children to her father's house. Did she complain? Not a word of unkindness, bitterness or jealousy of others have ever passed her lips. Her oldest child is nearly deaf, her second partially deformed, while the third, a daughter is just growing into womanhood.

How does this unhappy woman bear it? Slender and silent, with hair that has been white as snow for years, and she is only a little past forty, she bears her saddest, blighted life uncomplainingly, while compelled to exercise the closest economy in her household expenses and in the education of her children.

Many women of this type compare their life with that of Charlotte Corday or Joan of Arc. The one silent, suffering deep disappointment, the other full of excitement, activity, the consciousness of doing a great deed for the sake of humanity and the knowledge of enduring fame, but not a word of unkindness, bitterness or jealousy of others have ever passed her lips. Her oldest child is nearly deaf, her second partially deformed, while the third, a daughter is just growing into womanhood.

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## SAD-EYED WOMEN.

Why so Many Ladies are Miserable Clearly Explained—Some "Tiring Remarks by One Who Knows."

"I feel sad every time I see a woman." The above remark was made to the writer by one of the cultured and most prominent physicians in New York.

Is it possible that you are a woman-hater, doctor?

"Not at all, but I have seen so much suffering, and so many miserable beings, that I cannot help feeling sorry for them all. How many ladies do you know that are perfectly well and healthy? How many only live as they should be, and are not enough to make one feel sorrowful?"

"There must be a cause for all this, doctor."

"There women are weak and their troubles largely arise from weakness. When a woman is weak she requires strength. Her body, her mind and all her functions must be put in a healthy condition, or she cannot secure strength. Nothing does this so easily and surely as pure spirits taken in moderation, either before or between meals. I know scores of ladies that are kept in perfect health, strength and cheerfulness by the judicious use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky. Many of these ladies are wives of ministers and professors, and most of them are temperate women. They realize that the best and only positive help, and they are intelligent enough to profit by such knowledge. I have heard it said that a woman is a tragedy in the life of a man. The best temperance people to-day are the ones who use pure spirits in moderation, and find that strength, vigor and brightness are the results, rather than weakness, sadness and a loss of interest in everything in life."

I was much impressed with the remarks of the doctor, and believing their importance reproduced them entire.

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